

SOME OF THE MURAL PANELS IN THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS BUILDING.



Landing of Columbus.

Mineral.

Cortes and Montezuma.

Agriculture.

Balboa Discovering the Pacific.

AIM OF BUREAU IS TO PROMOTE TRADE RELATIONS IN AMERICA

Dedication of New Home of Unique International Body Will Mark Milestone in Its Progress.

By CHARLOTTE M. CONGER.

No grander or more appropriate monument could be devised for the men who conceived and worked for the federation of the American republics than the beautiful building which has recently been finished for the bureau. It will be dedicated on April 26, two years, lacking a few days, from the laying of its corner stone. The people are lavish with laurel wreaths for the heroes of their own day, but they are apt, when applauding the acts of the quick, to forget the dead—those who went before, the pathfinders who made the glory of the present possible.

The federation of the American republics is no new idea, but almost as old as the greatest of these republics. The fathers of this nation had it in mind, and as the various countries in Central and South America threw off their yokes as dependencies and became nations the idea of a union of the republics in this hemisphere was discussed in Congress. Henry Clay fathered it, and later on James G. Blaine brought it to a successful issue by calling the first Pan-American congress, which met in Washington in the winter of 1889-90.

Interest in the plan languished after his death. The idea was not perfectly understood, and some of the smaller republics were suspicious of the project meant the aggrandizement of the United States, but Mr. Blaine's brilliant successor, Senator Root, took up the matter with enthusiasm and with characteristic energy, they secured the interest and co-operation of all Spanish-American republics.

Interests Mr. Carnegie.
He secured, too, the interest and co-operation of Andrew Carnegie, which was not a difficult matter since Mr. Carnegie had been a delegate to the first Pan-American conference, and is ever interested in projects that make for peace. In this instance Mr. Carnegie backed up his interest by donating \$750,000 for a new building, which his benefactor calls the "Temple of Peace."

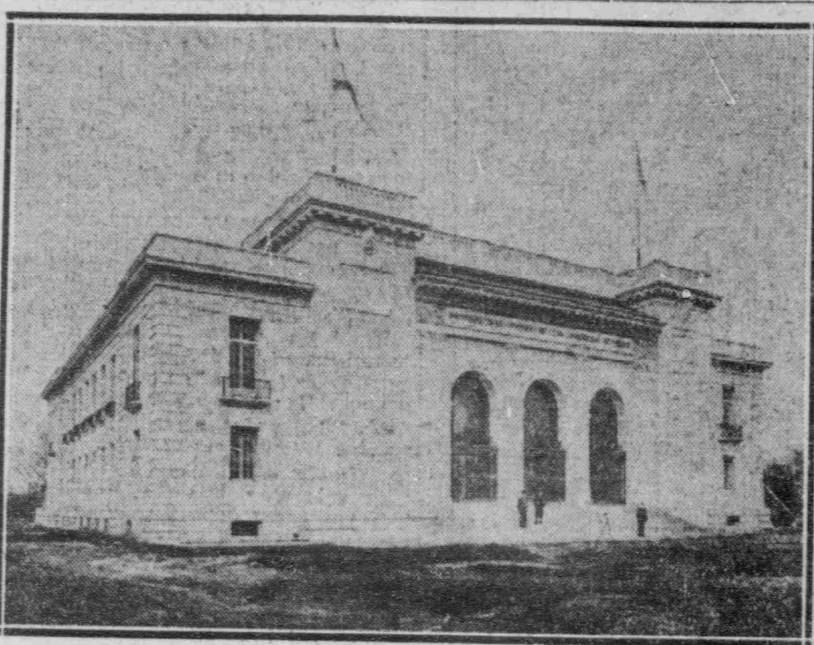
The new building for the bureau stands facing the Mall south of the White House and overlooks the great sweep of lawn which has come to be known as the White Lot. Its architects are Kelsey & Cret, of Philadelphia, who were awarded the contract after a competition in which many of the famous architects of the country took part. It is built of white marble, and cannot be classed as belonging to any special school of architecture, but is a composition of the best of several made by master minds. The building impresses the intelligent layman with its simplicity, dignity, grace, and restraint. There is no structure in town, to use a stock expression—that seems to hang together as well or one which gives such a feeling of unity. The exterior, especially the treatment of the windows, suggests the Italian renaissance, while the interior court, the patio, with its broad galleries and monumental stairways is Spanish, but whether Spanish or Italian, it is, taken as a whole, one of the most pleasing buildings in this part of the world, a great architectural coup.

Entrance Through Portico.
The chief entrance to the building is through a portico between two pylons and the facade is further decorated by two allegorical monuments, one representing North America, by Borglum, the other South America, is the work of Conté. Three large bronze grills, exquisite in design and execution, open into the main vestibule, which has a vaulted ceiling supported by imposing columns of antique marble with bases and caps of bronze.

This vestibule leads into the courtyard or patio, which is a unique and interesting feature, and on entering it one passes suddenly from the temperate zone to the tropics. The tropical plants, the quaint old pavement with flag stones copied from the ancient buildings and monuments of Mexico and Central America, the white stuccoed walls, already beginning to yellow; the low doors and decorative coats of arms of the various republics, the splash of water in the fountain, the loggia from which one looks down on the scene below, recall some old palace that might have been lived in by one of the Spanish conquerors. This court has a sliding roof, which can be opened and closed at will by electricity, that will serve as a protection in winter and make it possible to maintain a tropical garden the year round.

The beautiful fountain destined for the center of the court, in keeping with its surroundings and embodying the spirit that the artists concerned in the construction and decoration of the building have so interestingly expressed, is the work of Gertrude Whitney, wife of Harry Payne Whitney, and a daughter of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt. Mrs. Whitney was, of course, born with a golden spoon in her mouth, but that has not prevented her from cultivating with ardor and enthusiasm her talents, and the fountain is to some purpose, for the cultivating is a real work of art, admirably conceived, and executed and fitted for the place it will occupy.

Work of Patient Woman.
It is the work of a woman of temperament, talent, and training, who has been herself familiar with the spirit of the



New building of the International Bureau of American Republics.

people the building represents and skillfully interpreted it. Mrs. Whitney's work has been very much in her work, and for months she isolated herself in her studio in MacDougal alley and in her picturesque, if rather smeared and clay splattered, artist's blouse worked with a patience and spirit that are shown in the successful result.

The Columbus Library is on the main floor and can be reached through the court by the corridors on either side of it. This room is a spacious chamber, well lighted and ventilated, with a pleasant outlook over the terrace and gardens. Grouped about the library proper are a delivery room, private studies, and a fireproof vault for the storing of valuable documents.

On either side of the court, facing the main entrance, are monumental stairways, which lead to a loggia opening into a foyer, through which one passes to reach the assembly hall and board room. This latter is the handsomest room in the entire building and its richness recalls the treasures, the precious metals, the discoveries found in the New World.

Golden Bronze Frieze.
The tone of the room is golden brown and the side walls of this hall are finished with a golden bronze frieze in bas-relief, of compelling interest. This frieze is the work of Sally James Farnham, and represents months of unrelenting study and labor, for the frieze is a faithful sketch of the hemisphere are faithfully sketched there. The frieze is nearly three feet wide and consists of four panels. The panel on the west wall representing North America, depicts the conference between Champlain and the Huron and Algonquin chiefs, which took place on the St. Lawrence River, in the neighborhood of Quebec, and resulted in Champlain heading a war party of these Indians against the Five Nations, which expedition brought on the French and Indian war, lost Canada to the French, and made Champlain the discoverer of the beautiful lake which bears his name. Mrs. Farnham has chosen the moment of the meeting for her panel, and as she has treated it, the scene is wonderfully picturesque. The rugged background, the broad sheet of water with the canoes near its banks, and the group of Indians and Frenchmen on shore, the latter in the cavalier's costume of the period, the former in their war paint and bonnets, recall a chapter from Parkman.

Divided Into Five Sections.
The South American panel is divided into five sections, showing the beginning of history in the southern continent, its types and its heroes. The idea is best expressed in the words of the artist: "The history of ancient South America is lost in obscurity. Its traditions only reach us in vague tales of vast cities and strange gods, whose smoking altars bear tragic tribute. From this dim past the artist has woven a picture of a wise, gentle, peace-loving people. Great rivers rise among them, from Mexico Capaco to Atahualpa, who among them, with temples and palaces, and brought their nation both mineral and agricultural wealth. Destruction overtook them. Fire and sword descended upon them, when the mailed heel of the conquistador crushed out their nation's life. Fierzo, the ruthless, followed by his little band of adventurers, over the fertile valleys, his clanging armor, his death-dealing canoes, his lightning arrows, striking terror and paralyzing resistance. For the lust of gold and the glory of dominion, the Spaniards were subjugated. But the noble army of heroic missionaries to heal the wounds of war, and to bring to the new land the blessings of a great and uplifting religious life. Mrs. Farnham has modeled the story, which has been cast in beautiful bronze, as strongly and picturesquely as she has told it, and from the conquest has carried it along to the foundation of the republics, for on the left panel one sees Simon Bolivar, the "Liberator," crossing a pass in the Andes, while on the left is San Martin, the father of Argentina, and Bernardo O'Higgins, the natural son of the Marquis of Orono, who was born in County Meath, Ireland, and died a viceroys of Peru. The son, Bernardo, who is one of the most interesting soldiers of fortune to be found in the pages of history, became the dictator of Chili, and Mrs. Farnham has made a gallant figure of him.

The Mexican panel is equally interesting, as are those of the republics of Caribbean and Central America, which are placed together on the same side of the room and divided by allegorical figures, representing mineral and agricultural wealth. The Mexican panel shows the monuments of the Aztec Kings, from which winds the procession of the conquerors and conquered. "Quetzalcoatl" is the standard and Montezuma passes borne by his attendant lords." Cortez, upon his war horse in gorgeous trappings, is in the midst of the throng, and his native wife, Marina, walks at his side, and there walks, too, the Grand Inquisitor. The Caribbean plaque shows the landing of Columbus at San Salvador

and that of Central America, Balboa taking possession of the Eastern seas in the name of the King of Spain.

Landing of Don Juan.

The Brazilian panel on the east side of the room opposite to that of North America, has as its subject the landing of Don Juan of Portugal at Rio de Janeiro, driven from his own kingdom by Napoleon, he transferred his seat of government. The subject is well chosen, for with the arrival of Don Juan, who, it will be remembered, was the father of Dom Pedro, the seeds which have grown into the splendid republic were sown. Mrs. Farnham's frieze shows not only a deep knowledge of history and tradition, but an imagination and feeling for effect that have enabled her to make the most out of the rich material at hand. It is, in a word, a tour de force that cannot fail but awaken interest and inspire research.

The foyer on the second floor has been converted into a memorial hall, which, when it is entirely finished, will be one of the most interesting rooms in any of the world's great buildings. On either side of the room, hanging from bronze standards will be the flags of the several republics represented by the bureau, handsomely wrought in silk. These will form a gorgeous array, and will be arranged after the fashion of the banners in the chapel of King Henry VII in Westminster Abbey. Ranged on either side of the room on handsome pedestals will be busts of the heroes of the republics, some of which are already finished and in place.

The bust of the hero of Argentina, that true and unselfish patriot, San Martin, has been made by Herbert Adams, which insures its excellence. Rudolph Evans, who is one of the promising young sculptors of the day, has made two of the busts, that of Bolivar for Venezuela and Bonafacio for Brazil. Chester Beach is making the portrait of Gen. Herrera, the hero of Panama.

The bust of Benito Juarez, the patriot of pure Indian blood, who was banished by Santa Anna and came back to be made President of Mexico, is the work of a Mexican sculptor, and is now on its way here. This hall of fame will bring together curious people, for not far from the Indian, Juarez, will stand the negro, Dessalines, the famous Jean Jacques Dessalines, who was born a slave, headed two successful revolutions, was made emperor of Haiti, and murdered for his cruelties. Costa Rica will send its martyr and one-time President, Juan Rafael Mora, and Honduras another martyr, Morazan, who was shot for his participation in a revolution, after having served several terms as President. The other countries interested have not as yet announced what busts they will send, but the redoubtable O'Higgins will probably be Chili's choice and Santander Colombia's.

The Assembly Hall, which is entered from the foyer, is a spacious and noble chamber, 100 feet long by sixty-five feet wide, with a vaulted ceiling supported by twenty-four pillars. It is lighted by five large bay windows, with balconies overlooking the garden, which will be laid out under an attractive plan and contain as many flowers and plants indigenous to the countries represented in this climate. The windows are of stained glass with allegorical figures, and the entire decorative scheme is on a lofty and dignified scale, in keeping with the fine proportions and purpose of the room.

On the day of the dedication there will be two ceremonies, the official function in the morning and a large reception in the evening. At the morning affair, the President, Secretary Knox, Senator Root, and Mr. Carnegie will probably speak, and there will be speeches as well from some of the members of the governing board, which is composed of the Secretary of State and the ambassadors and ministers from the Spanish-American republics resident at this capital.

Mexican Kisses.

Put into a saucenpan two cupfuls brown sugar and one-half cupful of milk. Cool gently until a little dropped into cold water will form a soft ball when rubbed between the fingers. It will take ten minutes or less to reach this stage. As it scorchs easily, it must be stirred constantly while boiling. Add a heaping tablespoonful of butter and as soon as steadily until the mixture looks creamy and slightly granulated. Stir in at once one pound of English walnuts, broken into small pieces, beat hard, and turn into buttered pans to harden.

WOMEN NOT LAZY.

Most of Them Pretty Well Occupied with Domestic Economy.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.
It is lazy women who make the cost of living high, so says an eminent multi-millionaire who ought to know better. He says that wives do not go to market, but depend on butcher boys and the telephone to do marketing, with the result that they get the poorest sort of foodstuffs at the highest prices. It is a terrible indictment; if true, something ought to be done to the lazy wives. But is it true? We think not. The multi-millionaire, from the vantage point of his private car or limousine, may get a wrong perspective of society. He is generally seeing pictures of things instead of the things themselves.

It is quite true that there are some women who do not go to market, but these are they who care not what the prices be. They can afford anything. But 99 per cent of the women who supervise the domestic table know pretty well what is in the market and where to get the cheapest. The allowance for the table in the last few years. In the meantime babies have come along and with more mouths to feed the economic problem has become acute. There are mighty few wives who do not know to a fraction where the best and cheapest or the poorest and only available foodstuffs are to be found. Ask any butcher or grocer whether women do not know about prices!

The proof lies in the fact that women are the economists of the home. If it were only a matter of food, the situation would be simpler, but in these days women do things better than ever before, and the only way they can do so is by exercising the closest scrutiny over every expenditure. It is a libel on the sex to say that they spend lavishly and extravagantly on the table, when there are so many things to be bought for personal adornment. The truth is that women are very keen economists. They may not know so much about the chemistry of cooking as they should, may be deficient in a knowledge of the way in which a great variety of foodstuffs might be used to advantage, but they are not spending a cent which is unnecessary. The causes are further to seek and are pretty well known to every intelligent person.

Plants Sixty Miles of Trees.

From the American City.
The example of the progressive little city of Riverside, Cal., in its systematic care of street trees ought to be followed by many other places. The first work was done in 1904, when 350 trees were planted by the chamber planted 1,000. In 1905 the chamber planted more and the city took it up, the total for the year being 1,368; in 1907 the city planted 1,500, and in 1908 the number was 2,170.

In the short time since the start was made the total of 8,378 trees planted would make thirty-four miles of tree-lined streets, with forty feet between trees. In his report the tree warden, J. H. Reed, says: "When I think of these as they will be five or ten years from now and from thence on, it was a fair distribution, each man with no more land than he needed, but each having all that he could cultivate."

"We have not applied the same equitable principle to what I may call the domain of national corporations. The few are privileged to injure the many. To use a word of my own, I would peopleize the corporations—not taking, meanwhile, a dollar from any one, no matter how rich, but making it impossible in the future to build up immense personal fortunes in the course of a few years."

Alternately heating and cooling cast iron will increase its volume sometimes as much as 40 per cent.

PEOPLEIZE CORPORATIONS

Continued from Page One.

It is the talent of some one else to work out the mysteries of electricity, and of another to organize and marshal the forces of industry and business. My talent is no greater or better than your own. All talents are equal. But in the distribution of the rewards of progress the organizer gets the money and the electrical engineer, without whom he could do nothing, is employed by him for \$100 a month.

"The laws we have on corporations are practically no laws at all. In dealing with our national lands, however, we were wise and just enough to say that each man could have 160 acres. No man could have 6,000 or 60,000 acres. So there was a fair distribution, each man with no more land than he needed, but each having all that he could cultivate."

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High Cost of Living.

"Much is being said about the dear prices of meats and other daily necessities. There are \$15,000,000 deposited in our banks. A large part of that sum is made up of the savings of our farmers, mechanics, small merchants, professional men, and clerks. And the money is borrowed by trusts and corporations and is employed by them in the conduct of their business."

"The savings of rural communities, of little towns and small cities, are drained into the great reservoirs of New York and Chicago, and then borrowed by the packers of meat and other manufacturers of food products, as well as by the railroads and the owners of mills, mines, and factories. Plainly enough, the consumers of the country are themselves supplying a considerable proportion of the capital that keeps our industries in operation. That being so, they are justly entitled, on that score alone, to their share of the profits. "I would make the bonds and stocks of corporations safe to investors—each dollar of capital having back of it a dollar's worth of tangible property—and I would provide for government regulation and visitation. Then I would invite the money of the people into the corporations, and thus insure a just distribution of the

THE NEW PREMIER OF SPAIN

How Canalejas Endeavored at Washington and Cuba to Avert the War of 1898.

By EX-ATTACHE.

Spain's new premier, Don Jose Canalejas, bears a name that is familiar in this country, at any rate to those who have fairly good memories. For as soon as ever Queen Regent Christina, in the hope of averting a conflict with the United States, confided, in November, 1897, the direction of affairs to the Liberal leader, Sagasta, who forthwith recalled Gen. Weyler from Havana and sent the kindly old Marshal Blanco to the Antilles in his stead to inaugurate a more conciliatory and humane policy in Cuba, Canalejas sailed for New York.

Owner and editor of the Madrid newspaper El Herald, the most authoritative organ of the Liberal party in Spain; former president of the Academy of Jurisprudence at Madrid, and having held office in turn as minister of justice, of finance, of public instruction, and of public works in various Liberal cabinets, and with a record of seventeen years of parliamentary activity to his credit, his arrival here naturally attracted a good deal of attention. He was, however, careful to explain that he had not come in any official capacity, but only as a newspaper editor seeking enlightenment as to the real character of American sentiment concerning the Antilles, especially in government and political circles at Washington, in financial quarters in New York, and among the people generally.

Canalejas spent two or three weeks here and saw privately President McKinley as well as many other important personages in the National Capital and in New York; and as he readily conceded that the United States, by reason of its proximity to Cuba, was entitled to express its views about the disturbed conditions there, and, moreover, gave assurances that the Sagasta administration was determined to deal with the Antilles in the most liberal spirit in political and economic matters and with out any chicanery, he was received here everywhere with the courtesy and cordiality due to so enlightened and distinguished a statesman.

Not only did he create an excellent impression, but he likewise carried an equally good one away with him to Cuba, whither he proceeded with the object of communicating what he had learned here to his friend, Gen. Blanco, who had been given a free hand by Sagasta.

Canalejas, while he saw a good deal of the Spanish Envoy here, M. Dupuy de Lome, did not permit himself to be influenced by him. Dupuy de Lome, with whom I had become pretty intimately acquainted in the Orient, was a man of extremely arduous temperament, disposed to take a jaundiced view of things, and terribly prejudiced with regard to everything American.

Aware, indeed, of his sentiments toward America, even while still in the Orient, it was with amazement that I learned of his appointment as envoy at Washington, for which his knowledge of English was

his only recommendation. He was the last man who should have been appointed by Spain to represent her in the United States at such a critical time. Seeing in the visit of Canalejas the possibility of a reversal of his own policy at Washington, he devoted all his time and his energy to endeavoring to efface the favorable impression created upon him by President McKinley and the other people of light and learning with whom the owner of El Herald had been brought into contact at Washington, seeking to convince him that none of them were sincere.

He continued to do this by letter after the departure of Canalejas for Cuba, twisting every act and every utterance by the members of the United States government into a seeming corroboration of his arguments. It may be recalled that one of these letters, in which he bluntly accused President McKinley of the most outrageous hypocrisy and double-facedness, was stolen in transit through the mails, presumably by some Cuban employe of the post-office at Havana, and, without ever having reached Canalejas, was published in extenso in the Cuban and American newspapers.

The appearance of Dupuy de Lome's letter concerning the President and the government in the columns of the press of course rendered his stay at Washington impossible. He was given his passports and requested to leave, while the Spanish government hastened to express its regret for the behavior of its envoy, and at once appointed a more cautious and conciliatory diplomat, namely, Senor Polo de Bernabe, in his stead.

But the appearance in print of the letter of Dupuy de Lome had undone all the good accomplished here by Don Jose Canalejas, creating the impression that he shared the views of Dupuy de Lome and that it was the Spanish government in whose name he had spoken unofficially, but with so much eloquence, that was insincere and hypocritical, rather than the President and administration at Washington.

To make matters worse, the publication of the Dupuy de Lome letter in the American press took place on the very morning of the day on which the American cruiser Maine was so mysteriously blown up in the harbor of Havana, a fatality that completed the destruction of the work of conciliation of Canalejas and which virtually precipitated the war between Spain and the United States which he had striven so ardently to avert.

Canalejas is now prime minister of Spain, and among his colleagues, as minister of the interior, he has the son-in-law of his old friend and chieftain, Sagasta, namely, Don Fernando Merino Villario, who, one of the leading ironmasters of the province of Leon and governor of the Bank of Spain, shares, Spanish fashion, the nobiliary honors of his wife, Dona Esperanza Sagasta, who was created a countess in her own right on the death of her father.

The minister of foreign affairs, Don Manuel Garcia Prieto, a very clever man of strong character, is the son-in-law of Senor Montero Rios, who will be remembered here as the principal Spanish plenipotentiary in the negotiations for the treaty of peace after the war of 1898, and who became leader of the Liberal party on the demise of Sagasta.

Still another of the new ministers is Senor Trinitario Valarino, son-in-law of Senor Capdepon, who is one of the older statesmen of the Liberal party and a member of most of the cabinets of the late Senor Sagasta, while the portfolio of minister of finance has been assigned to Senor Cobian, who, fortunately, has a well established reputation as an expert in economic matters, since one of the principal and most pressing tasks of the Canalejas government is the reorganization of the finances of the state in such a way as to admit of the revenues reaching the treasury in their entirety, instead of with a leakage en route that is so phenomenally large as to be almost incredible.

The principal feature about the new administration is the relative youth of the members thereof. They are all men at the prime of life, instead of veterans, the premier himself being but fifty-six years of age. The consequence is that they are imbued with energy and with a resolve to accomplish something, even if it involves hard fighting, instead of eternally compromising with adversaries and purchasing temporary peace by means of concessions. This has been the fault of most of the older Liberal statesmen since the death of Sagasta, especially of Senor Moret, who Canalejas has just succeeded in the office of premier.

Moret was forever compromising, and owing to this accomplished so little in the way of bringing about the reforms to which his following was committed that the people became disgusted with a party which more than any other personified that defect of Spanish character, namely, procrastination, the policy of "manana"—that is to say, of putting off everything till the morrow.

Indeed, it is a remarkable fact that although Moret has been premier three times since the disappearance from the scene of Sagasta, no reforms, nor even any measures which in this country would be regarded as progressive, have been placed to the credit of the Liberals during his term of office.

It was not, however, this that brought about the fall of Moret from the premiership and the accession to office of Canalejas. It must be understood that in Spain it is out of the question for any government to remain in office, no matter how big its parliamentary majority, unless it has what may be called a working consent on the part of the Opposition, which,

by means of obstructive tactics, can literally block all legislation.

Owing to the angry scene which took place in the Cortes in November last between Senor Moret and the Conservative premier, Maura, resulting in the resignation of the latter's cabinet, a feud of such bitterness ensued between the two men as to cause an abandonment of even the ordinary courtesies of life.

Indeed, Maura declared then and there that neither he nor his followers would have anything to do with Moret or agree to the slightest understanding. That virtually sealed the doom of the Moret ministry.

And inasmuch as Moret, in a vain effort to do without the good will of the Conservatives, made such concessions to the Republicans and Socialists as to alarm even the most advanced members of the Liberal party and to forfeit their allegiance, the King intimated to him that he no longer enjoyed the confidence of the Crown.

Alfonso XIII did not take this step without having previously consulted the other Liberal leaders, who, one and all, recommended their sovereign to jettison Moret and under no circumstances to permit him to remain in office during the elections which are to take place in May, pointing out that these would inevitably result in huge Republican gains were Moret to remain.

It was therefore on the advice of the most influential Liberal leaders themselves that the Liberal premier was ousted and that one of his former ministerial colleagues, namely, Don Jose Canalejas, a one time Republican, was intrusted with the formation of a new Liberal administration, Senor Maura, the Conservative ex-premier, and his followers readily agreeing to that working understanding with Canalejas which they had refused for personal reasons to Senor Moret.

Canalejas has made it abundantly clear that while he accepts this understanding with the Conservatives, which is necessary for the working of his administration, no matter how great his majority in the Cortes about to be elected, he will hear of no compromise concerning his programme, but is determined to carry through the reforms to which he and his party are pledged without any further delay.

As the programme is a very far-reaching one, the announcement has had the effect of cutting away the ground from under the feet of the Republican-Socialist coalition, the reforms demanded by the latter being adopted by the government. Thanks to this, the great Republican-Socialist meeting which was to have been held at Madrid a fortnight ago has been abandoned.

If Canalejas fulfills the promises which he has made and the expectations which are entertained with regard to his administration are fulfilled, he will have rendered an immense service not only to the nation, but also to the dynasty, by popularizing the Liberal party, restoring public confidence in its power of good, and converting it into a support of the throne, such as it was in the days of Sagasta.

Many who had joined the Republican party because they saw no hope of any reforms ever being carried through by the Liberals have reverted to the latter since Canalejas became premier, and even the church, despite the fact that a number of the measures promised by Canalejas will restrict its powers and interfere with its interests, is inclined to show itself not merely conciliatory, but even friendly, realizing that if the present administration fails it means not only the end of the cabinet, but the disintegration of the Liberal party, friendly to the monarchy, and the desertion of its members to the Republican camp.

Should that come to pass, should Spaniards be called upon to choose between reaction and revolution, it will be the death knell of the dynasty. At the municipal elections held throughout the kingdom two months ago all the cities and towns returned overwhelming Republican majorities, merely because the people were convinced that they had nothing to hope from Senor Moret's Liberal administration in the way of reform and that their only hope lay in a Republican regime.

Were Canalejas to fail in carrying out his programme and to fall without putting it into execution, it will be the death knell of the dynasty. At the municipal elections held throughout the kingdom two months ago all the cities and towns returned overwhelming Republican majorities, merely because the people were convinced that they had nothing to hope from Senor Moret's Liberal administration in the way of reform and that their only hope lay in a Republican regime.

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A Juggler's Providence.

From the Magsdonder Blatter.
Young Housewife—Can't you make that story in your journal go on a little longer? Our cook reads it, and I think she will stay as long as it continues.

At the Servants' Ball.

From the Magsdonder Blatter.
"And your mistress is sitting up till you get home?"
"She must. My dress fastens down the back."

Half-and-Half.

From the Magsdonder Blatter.
"I don't understand you, Linda. One day you're bright and jolly and the next depressed and sad."
"Well, I'm in half-mourning, that's why."

A New Proverb.

From the Harvard Lecturer.
No man is a hero to his own alarm clock.

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